

Premier's Performance Pays Study A proven relationship between cost and quality

Frank Johnson, Regional Vice President Premier Healthcare Informatics

Pay for Performance Summit, Los Angeles, CA February 15, 2007





The Cost/Quality Debate



Clinical Quality and Financial Performance are Inseparable





Hospital Quality Incentive Demonstration - HQID

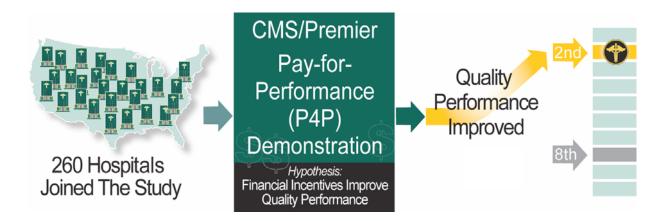


CMS/Premier Demo Pay for Performance

In 2003,CMS partnered with Premier for the first national pay-for-performance demonstration for hospitals. Over 260 Premier hospitals volunteered.

Hypothesis

Financial Incentives improve hospital quality performance



Findings

- Focus on Quality The P4P Program financial incentives did focus hospital executive attention on measuring quality and refining care processes according to the study infrastructure.
- ➤ Premier is the Change Agent The Premier Infrastructure and measurements were actually the change agents in focusing quality improvement efforts. The more hospitals were monitored, the better performance improved over time.

Participant Characteristics

- Urban, rural, all size populations ...
 - 40% > 1 million population
 - 24% < 100,000 population
- Teaching hospitals approximately 25%
- Licensed operational bedsizes range from 25 to
 - >1000 with an average of 351 beds



Measuring Quality Performance

Over 400,000 patient discharges

Five high-volume clinical conditions for which measures of quality exist:

- 1. Acute myocardial infarction (AMI)
- 2. Coronary artery bypass graft (CABG)
- 3. Heart failure (HF)
- 4. Community acquired pneumonia (PN)
- 5. Hip and knee replacement surgery (Hip/Knee)

Nationally recognized quality measures

- Consensus among national organizations, e.g.
 - JCAHO, CMS, NQF, AHRQ, Leapfrog, Hospital Quality Alliance



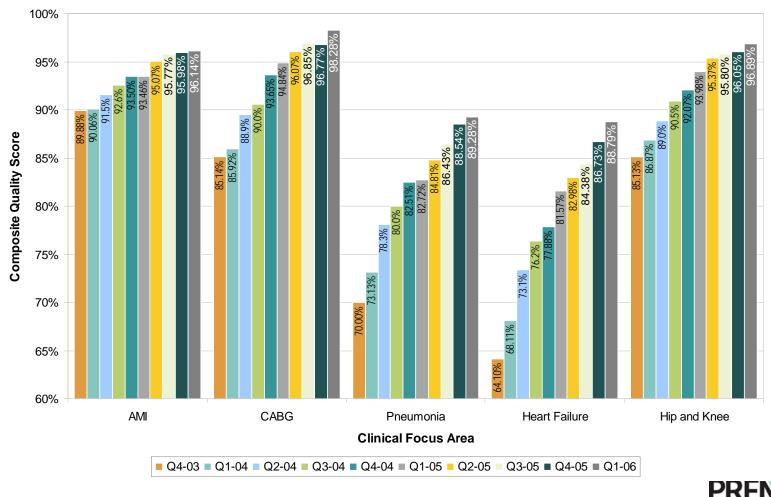
Premier's Role

- Participate in design of pay-for-performance program
- Collect and analyze results
- Benchmark status of all hospitals in study
- Identify hospital's opportunities for improvement
- Document and disseminate best practices and implementation tools among participants
- Assist participants in executing best practices

Dramatic and Sustained Improvement

Composite Quality Score

Trend of Quarterly Median (5th Decile) by Clinical Focus Area
October 1, 2003 - March 31, 2006 (Year 1 Final Data, Year 2 and Yr 3 YTD Preliminary)



HQID Year 2 - Final Results

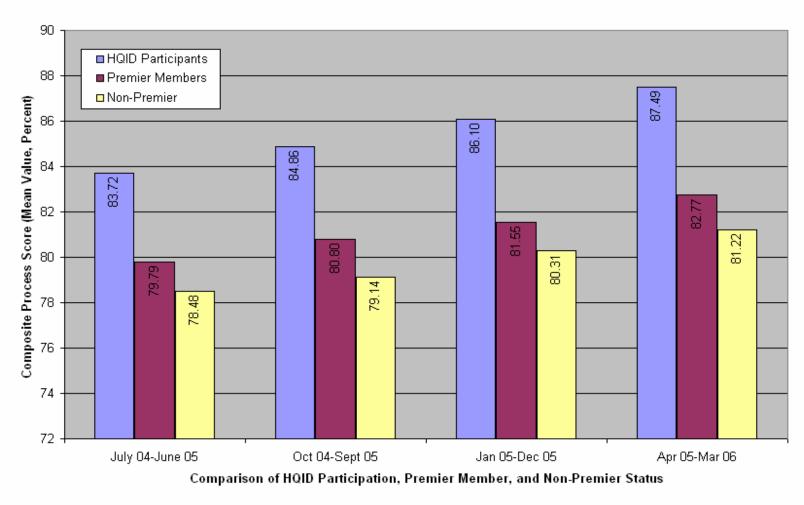
Released January 26, 2007

- Quality improvement across all hospitals and clinical areas
- HQID raised overall quality by 11.8% in 2 years
- Quality incentive payments of \$8.7 Million paid to 115 hospitals
- AMI improvements saved
 1,284 AMI patients
- Patients received ~150,000 add'l treatments
- Premier P4P hospitals quality scores are higher than national average - 85% compared to 79%



HQID Participants Compared to Others

Premier Engagements Compared to National Group Trend
Hospital Compare Data
18 Process Measures Aggregated to Overall Composite Process Score

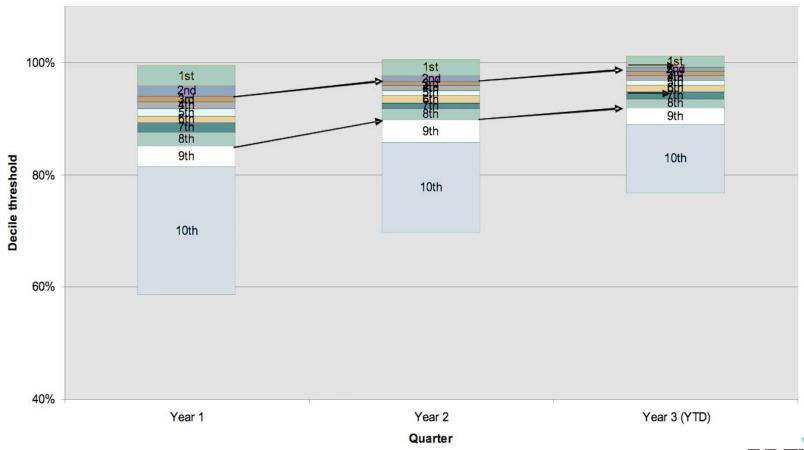


Example of decile movement (by year)

AMI Composite Quality Score Decile Threshold Change

CMS/Premier Hospital Demonstration Project:

October 1, 2003 - March 31, 2006 Year 1 Final Data, Year 2 Preliminary Data Q4-05 and Q1-06



Premier/CMS HQID Extension

- Project granted 3 year extension, with one year of committed funding
- Extension is limited to current participants
- Proposed payment structure will provide financial incentives, based on threshold achievement, significant improvement and top performance
- Opportunity to test new measures and clinical focus groups - ex. AHRQ patient safety measures and COPD
- Reward sharing guidelines are included in terms



Lessons Learned from Top Performers



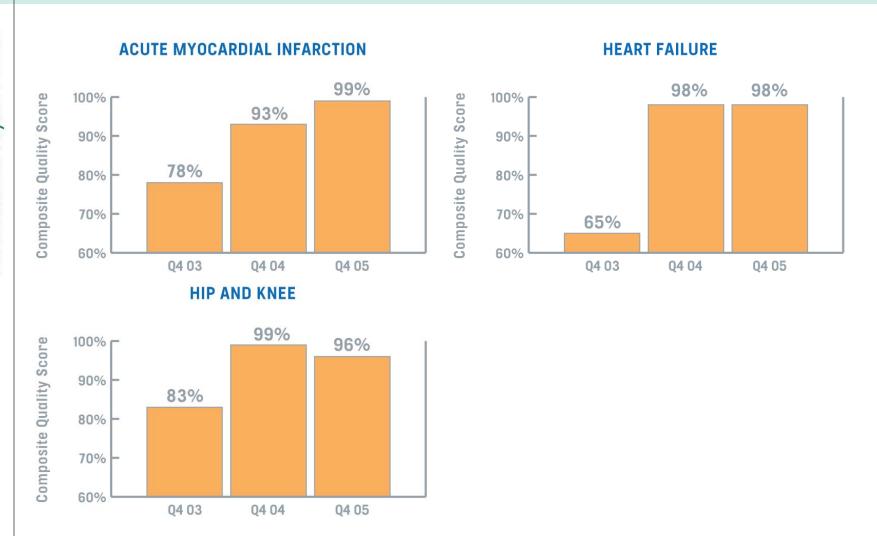
The "How's"

- "Quality" core value of institution
- Priority of executive team
- Physician engagement
- Improvement methodology
- Prioritization methodology
- Dedicated resources
- Committed "knowledge transfer"



Cleveland Regional Medical Center

Carolinas HealthCare System



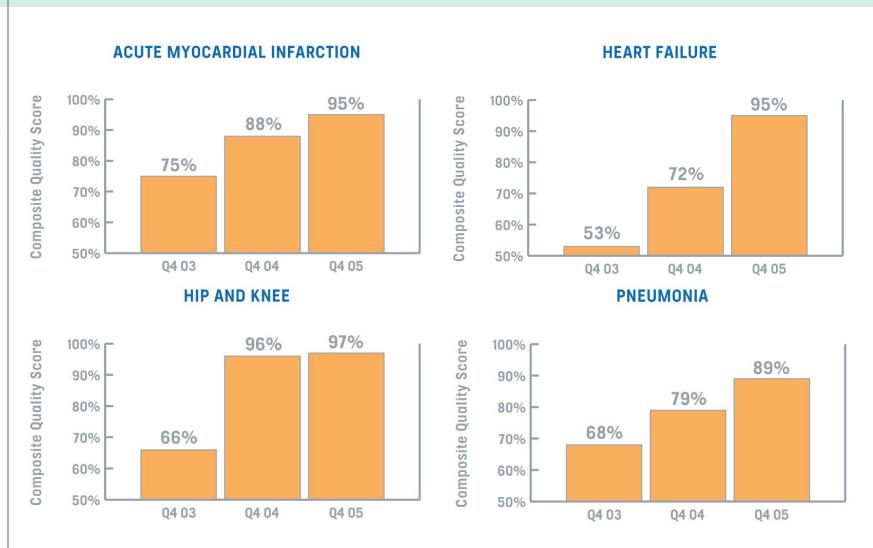




ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION HEART FAILURE 97% 94% Composite Quality Score 100% ┌ Composite Quality Score 100% 90% 90% 80% 80% 73% 70% 70% 62% 59% 60% 60% 50% 50% 45% 40% 40% Q4 03 Q4 04 04 05 Q4 03 Q4 04 Q4 05 **PNEUMONIA** Composite Quality Score 100% ₣ 85% 90% 79% 80% 70% 61% 60% 50% 40% Q4 03 Q4 04 Q4 05

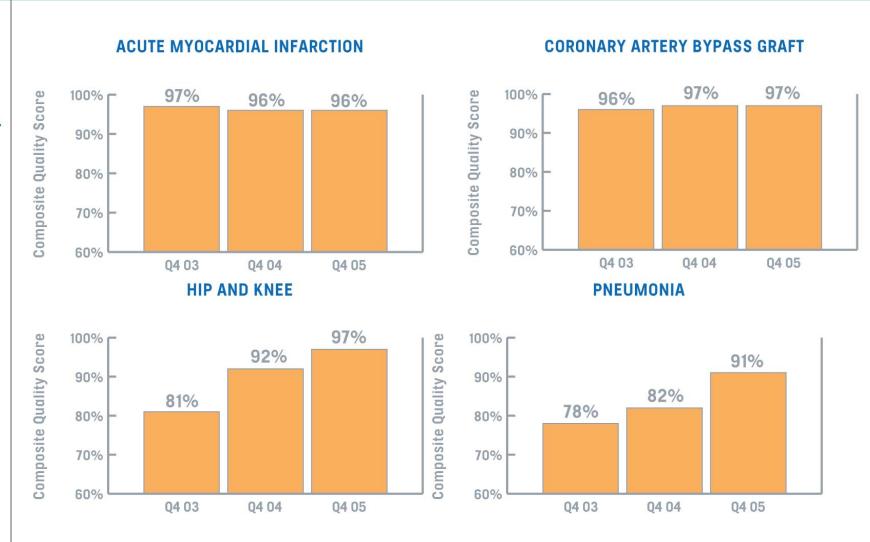
















Performance Pays

First significant study showing the association between more reliable care and lower cost



Performance Pays Study

Premier Perspective™ Data Warehouse

The industry's largest clinical and operational comparative database

Over 223,000 Medicare Patients Studied Evidence-based Care Processes Studied

- Quality measures from CMS/Premier P4P demonstration
- Industry-supported, uncomplicated measures

Cost and Outcome Elements Studied

- Total hospital cost for patient
- Mortalities
- Patient readmission and complications
- Patient length of stay in hospital

Five High-volume Diagnosis Areas Studied

- Pneumonia
- Heart Bypass Surgery
- Hip and Knee Surgery
- Acute Myocardial Infarction AMI
- Heart Failure



"Performance Pays" Key Findings

Improving patient care in key clinical areas:

- Reduces Costs
- Saves Lives
- Reduces Complications
- Reduces Readmissions
- Shortens Length of Stay

Measuring Reliable Care

Examples:

Care Measures



M1	M2	М3	M4	M5	M6	M7	PPM*
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	d	100%

"HIGH" 100%

Care Measures



M1	M2	МЗ	M4	M5	M6	M7	PPM*
✓		√		√	d	√	71%

"MEDIUM" 50% - 99%

Care Measures



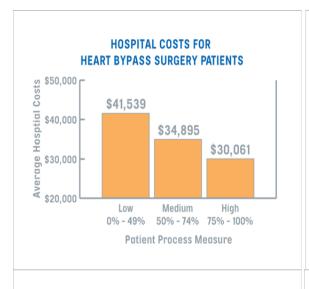
M1	M2	М3	M4	M5	M6	M7	PPM*
✓					✓	√	43%

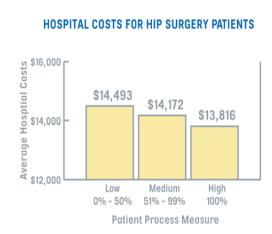
"LOW" 0% - 49%

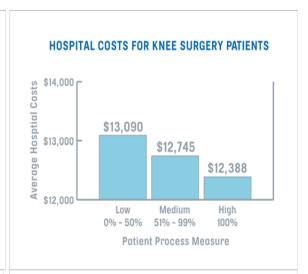


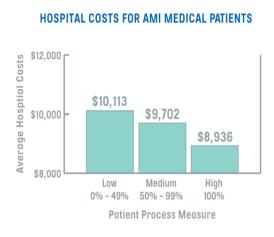
^{*} Patient Process Measure

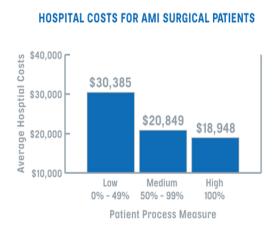
Finding 1: Hospital Costs

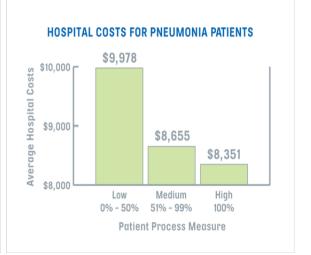






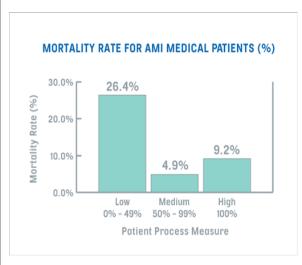


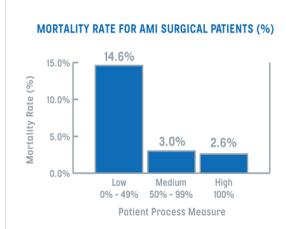




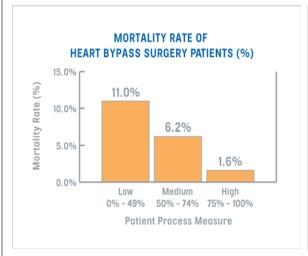


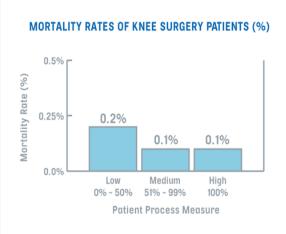
Finding 2: Mortality

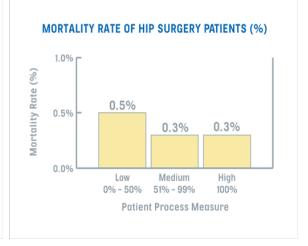




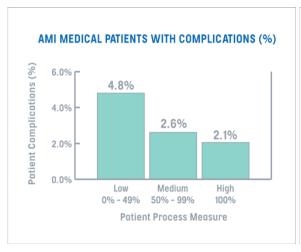
The complexity of the pneumonia condition, where other conditions are present, requires additional research before conclusions can be drawn.

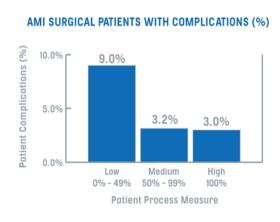


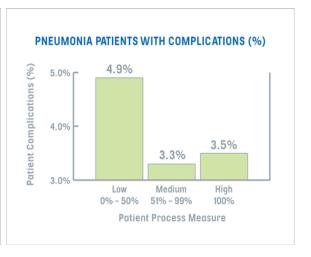


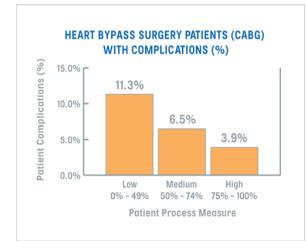


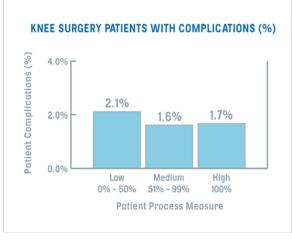
Finding 3: Complications

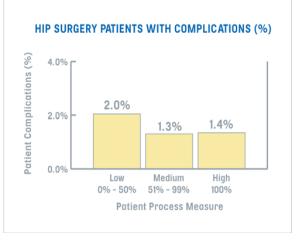




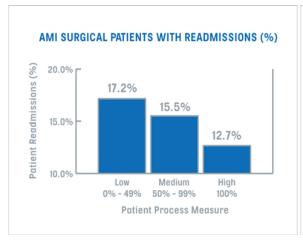


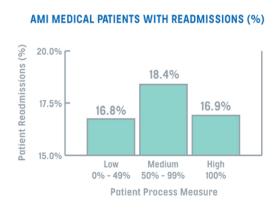


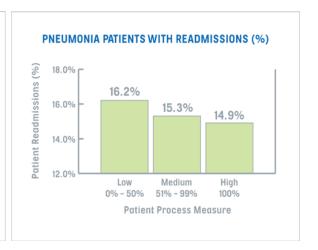


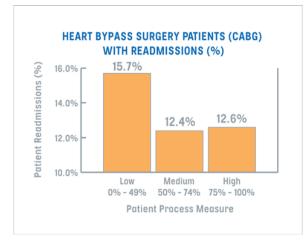


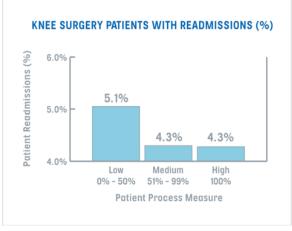
Finding 4: Readmissions

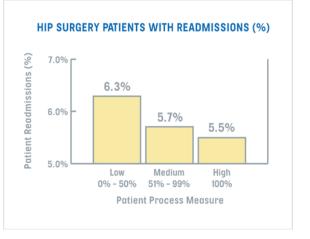






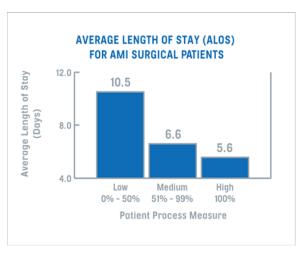


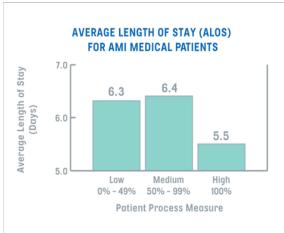


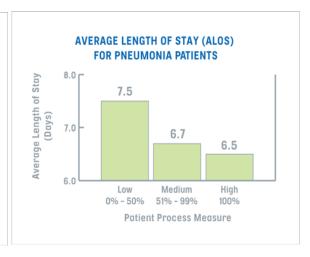


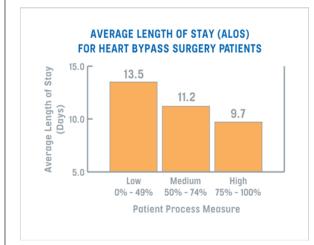


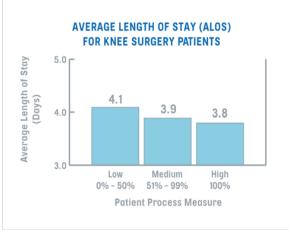
Finding 5: Length of Stay

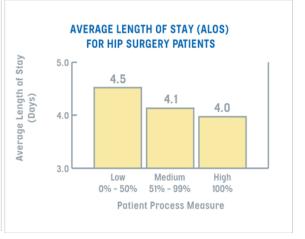














Implications

Estimating the Improvement Opportunity



Improvement Opportunity

For Pneumonia, Heart Bypass Surgery, Hip and Knee Surgery, and AMI Patients
in One Year Alone

\$1.4 Billion
6,000 Avoidable Deaths
6,000 Complications
10,000 Readmissions
800,000 Days

Studying the Cost/Quality Connection

The Premier Performance Pays Study is the first significant study showing the association between more reliable care and lower costs. It studies the cost and outcomes associated with patients receiving more reliable care

"Reliably Delivering Care Measures Saves Lives"

"The main point is that the majority of hospitals in the HQID project, even those on the lower end of the scale, improved their quality of care across the board with respect to reliable use of scientifically based practices. Hospitals want to offer high quality care; sometimes they just need to be pointed in the right direction. The HQID project has offered hospitals a guideline to improve their patient care. This study was conducted with a very strong clinical, quality and cost database from Premier. Such a database helps you to study your own care and identify opportunities for improvement."

Donald M. Berwick, MD, MPP, FRCP

President and CEO, Institute for Healthcare Improvement. Clinical Professor of Pediatrics and Healthcare Policy, Harvard Medical School

"Better Care Improves Affordability"

This is important early evidence regarding a question that is central to the sustainability of both public and private health benefits plans, whether efforts to improve quality actually improve or worsen the affordability of care.

The predominant answer emerging from these results could not be more encouraging - better care can indeed improve affordability.

Arnold Milstein MD, MPH

US Healthcare Thought Leader, Mercer Health and Benefits, Medical Director at Pacific Business Group on Health, MedPAC Commissioner





What's ahead?

Legislative and Regulatory Activity -Establishing the Base for Linking Payment to Quality



Recent Legislative and Regulatory Actions

Effective FY, 2007

- Number of quality measures expanding
- Increased penalty for not reporting all measures

1st phase of 3 year DRG refinement beginning FY, 2007

- Reimbursement based on hospital cost to charge ratios
- Refine classification to account for differences in patient severity

Planned implementation FY, 2008

- Identify secondary diagnoses present on admission
 - Distinguish co-morbidities from avoidable complications
 - Reduction in reimbursement for selected complications

Development of hospital value-based reimbursement plan for implementation in fiscal year 2009

Development of pay-for-performance ("value-based") reimbursement

Premier P4P Readiness Program

Join hundreds of hospital leaders in Premier's Pay-for-Performance (P4P) Readiness Program to prepare for the coming changes in the reimbursement environment and understand the impact of quality on patient outcomes and a hospital's bottom line.

P4P Readiness Program includes:

- Performance Pays Study Results
- Web Seminars and Lessons on Quality and Cost Transparency
- P4P Readiness Weekly eNewsletter
- P4P Executive Forum
- P4P Readiness Program Online Calculator

Thank you for using the Premier P4P Calculator Based on the quality measure data you submitted, the P4P Calculator processed: 1) Payment estimations based on the estimated impact of pending Medicare reimbursement changes. Performance Pays. Proven. 2) A quality of care assessment, via the estimated appropriate care score (ACS) for each of the three conditions (acute myocardial infarction, heart failure, and pneumonia), as well as the estimated overall quality (ACS) for your organization. 3) Cost savings opportunity for quality of care improvement. Payment Assessment – Estimated Impact of Pending Medicare Reimbursement Changes Based on your publicly available data in from the Fiscal Year 2004 Medicare Provider Analysis and Review (MedPAR) file, the following number is the estimated difference in Medicare reimbursement your facility would have received if the FY2007 Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems proposed regulations had been in place in FY 2004: + \$904,651 Reliability and Quality of Care Assessment Based on the hospitals in our Premier Performance Pays study, we developed a relationship between a Composite Process Score (CPS) and Appropriate Care Score (ACS). Below is the Appropriate Care Score Benchmark for hospitals with similar CPS scores to your facility's. Appropriate Care Score Benchmark What is the appropriate care 50 45.65 % The appropriate care score is the 40 percentage of patients who ACS 30 received all intervention for 24.05 % 23.39 % which they were eligible. .41 % AMI HF PΝ Overall

Join Premier in this mission by enrolling in the P4P Readiness Program at www.premierinc.com/P4F

PREMIER

Conclusion

- It has been shown that financial incentives and public recognition can stimulate clinical quality performance improvement - P4P
- It has also been shown that the delivery of more reliable care costs less - "Performance pays"
- It is anticipated that some form of P4P reimbursement is on the horizon
- Premier has developed programs that allow hospitals to get started on the journey to quality today.



Questions and Answers

